they were torn from the posts by the fary of the gale-and the posts themselves were split to pieces and pros-trated in all directions.

The business of the line has, of course, been sus-pended, and from the nature of the damage sustained, pended, and from the nature or the a surger the deep snow on the ground and other obstacl the way of repairing, the indications were the the way of repairing, the indications were that at least a fortnight would elapse before operations could be resumed; but, thanks to the energy and perseve-rance displayed, the line is already in working order, rance displayed, the line is already in worms, and messages are again passing with the accor-promptness over the wires.

THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON Tassday, Dec. 5, 1854.
The U. Mail steamship Southerner, Capt. Thomas
Ewen, arrived here at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) after-

SLAVERY TRIUMPH IN KANSAS.

The St. Louis Republican of the 3d inst. has a dispatch dated Westport, Dec. 1, announcing that Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery candidate, has an "overwhelm-"ing majority over all candidates." The Repubican rejoices over this result very heartily, and stigmatizes the supporters of Mr. Flenniken, the Free-Labor can didate, as "Factionists and Abolitionists," and "Colo-" nists from New-England and the free States

Gen. Reeder divided the Territory into sixteen elac tion Districts, and gave the following instructions to

the Judges of Elections:

"The three Judges will provide for each poll a ballot box, with a slit for the loseriton of the ticket. Before entering upon their duties they will make and subscribe duplicate copies of the following oath:

subscribe duplicate copies of the following oath:

"We—and—do severally awas that we will perform our duties as Judges of the Election, to be held this day, in the—District, of the Territory of Kazasa, to the neat of our judgments and ability; that we will keep a true, correct, and faithful recore or list of persons who small vote at said election; that we will poll no tieket from any person who is not an actual bona, fide resident and inhabitant of said Territory on the day of election, and we shall not homestly believe to be a qualified voter, according to the powarins of the act of Congress organizing said Territory—but we will reject the soler of all and every non-resident who us shall better has one into the Territory for the more puspess of social that in all cases where we are ignorant of the voter's right, we will require legal evidence thereof by his own oath or otherwise—and that we will not a true and faithful return to the Governor of said Territory of the voters which shall be polled.
"The poll will be conned for the reception of votes between S and 16 o'clock, A. M. and will be kept open continuous ynnii 6.P. M., and the closed, nulses voters are then at the polls offering to vote, and, in that case, as soon as votes case to

ly until 6 P. M., and then closed, unless voters are then at the polls offering to your, and, in that case, as soon as votes came to be constantly offered. The Judges will keep two corresponding lists of persons who shall vote-numbering such name.

When a dispute arises as to the qualification of a voter, the Judge may extend the vote of any other person under coath, upon the subject, and the decision of a majorary of the Beart will be conclusive.

How these instructions were observed by the Miscouri and Kansas Pro-Slavery politicians residing near the frontier of Kansas is shown by such paragraphs as the following, which we clip from The St. Louis Intelligencer. Whitfield's election shows that Atchison's colonization scheme was pretty effectually

adopted. The Intelligencer says:

"Timely AID.—The Glasgow Times says that one hundred persons lately left Saline County, Mo., for Kansas, and were in that Terrivay in time to look after the election of Delegate to Congress. Likely."

It is thus that the bona fide settlers of Kansas have

been voted down. Beautiful "popular sovereignty"

this!

From The St. Louis Pilot

We rejoice at this decisive result—as well on account of the success of Gen. Whitfield, as that it will tend to quiet the fear and anxiety pervading the Western frontier, that this State woulf be flanked on the west with an unprincipled set of facatics and negro thieves, imported expressly to create annoyance, and disturb the rocial relations of the people of the frontier counties

From the Correspondence of The Philadelphia Lodger.

In July last, I wrote you that Kansas would not be a slave State. I am now of a different opinion. The impertinent and insolent interference of your eastern fanatics—the colonizing as they have done of hundreds of the lowest class of rowdies to browbeat our voters and prevent a fair expression of the popular will has brought about this result. They have located themselves near the Kansas River, named there City Lawrence, and number, I am told, some hundreds of voters. I have seen some of them, and they are the most umitigated looking set of blackguards I have ever laid my eyes on.

Up to late in September, there was no excitement in the Territory on this question. Everybody here and in Missouri believed that Kansas would be a free State; but no sconer did these colonists appear here than all the river counties in Miscouri—Andrew, Holt, Enchanan, &c., sent over thousands of teeir young men to counterest their tressonable rehemes. They

Rachanan, &c., sent over thousands of their young men to counteract their treasonable schemes. They will be successful, and if the "plague-spot of Slavery" darkens Kausas, the people of the South may thank the Red Republicans, Jacobin, and infidel editors of the east.

the Red Republicans, Jacobin, and infidel editors of the east.

From the Correspondence of The Cleveland Herald.

The country is eminently suspied to slave-labor.
Wealthy slaveholders can to there with plenty of "help" and means, and make money subduing and cultivating these lands.

They will do so, and despite all efforts yet making, or means yet adopted by the free States to prevent it, Kansas is sure to become a slave State!

The Emigrant Ain Companies (as they are termed) are doing very little indeed to accomplish their object. They have encouraged hundreds of poor, well meaning and honest people to leave their homes and rush into the Territory without means to sustain themselves there, who must suffer everything but death.

I hear of "Aid Associations" with heavy capital, &c., &c. To accomplish anything practically, this capital must be employed to "aid" and sustain settlers after they reach the Territory, until they get a start and provide for themselves. Money thus employed will make Kansas a free State, otherwise money will make it slave. The South will spend money freely to accomplish their object. The North must make up its mind to do the same if Freedom there is worth its investment. It is time the truth was known, and I intend to speak plainly and truly.

its mind to do the same if Freedom there is worth its investment. It is time the truth was known, and I intend to speak plainly and truly.

The first election for Delegate to Congress will be held on the 29th. Gen. Whitfield, a thorough Pro-Slavery man, has been nominated by those favorable to Slavery in Kansas. I think he is the Administration candidate. He will, I fear, be elected. Great frauds will be practiced in voting. Hundreds of residents in Missouri intend voting, and will do so on pretense of holding claims in the Territory, &c., &c.

From a Southern Paper.

Pretense of holding claims in the Territory, &c., &c.

From a Southern Paper.

A Mr. Dodson, of Georgia, brother of the editor
of The Georgia Examiner, who has settled in Kansas, gives his views about Slavery in that Territory.
He says Slavery already exists in Kansas, and needs
no act of legislation to permit it; that it is impossible
to get white labor there, and they must have slaves;
that Missouri will send half her population there to
protect the Territory from the control of the Abolitionists. He acids that slaves hire readily at from
\$150 to \$200 per annum, and that Kansas was intended by Providence for a slave State.

From The Journal of Commerce

tended by Providence for a slave State.

From The Journal of Commerce

What is become of the thousands of emigrants said
to have been sent forward by the Kansas League and
its Branches? Has Brutus, too, gone over to the
enemy? Or has the namber represented to have
been sent forward by the League been grossly exaggerated? We suspect it has, and also, that some of
the men sent forward are wiser than when they felt Massachusetts and New York. The fact is, these Kuonas
Leagues, by attempting to control the polities of the
new Territory, are producing precisely the opposite
effect from what they intended. They are prejudicing
the mass of the people there acainst Abolitonism it
all its forms. Gen J. W. Whitfield, the delegate
effect to Congress, is called "Pro-Stavery," we suppose, because he is in favor of leaving the people of
the Territory to decide whether they will tolorate pose, because he is in favor of leaving the people of the Territory to decide whether they will tolorate Slavery or not. In short, the people of Kansus, hy an overwhelming majority, have approved the prin-ciple of the Nebraska bill. But it does not by any means follow that they will adopt the "peculiar in-"stitution."

ADJOURNED MEETING OF DENTISTS.

ETHER AND CHLOROFORM. A meeting of the Dentists of this and the adjoining

cities was held last evening in the College, No. 59 Bond-st., to consider the same subject (the effects of ether and chloreform, in relation to the case of Dr. Beale) which occupied them during their meeting last week. The attendance was much more numerous than at the former meeting. C. C. Allen, M.D., was called to the chair; J. W. Chane, M. D., was made Vice-President.

It was stated that the call of the meeting was to discuss matters relative to the Benle case.

The VICE-PRESIDENT thought the less said about

that the better. Dr. BURDELL read a telegraph dispatch from Phi ladelphia, from J. Patrick, asking to have the proceedings of this meeting sent on to-morrow to that city, with all the signatures obtainable to a petition in favor of Dr. Beale, as Governor Bigler is now in Philadelphia, and the case might be at once dis-

posed of. Dr. J. G. AMBLER offered a resolution that the meeting should not refer at all to the Beale case, in-

asmuch as they had before them no reliable evidence

asmuch as they had before them no reliable evidence setting forth all the merits.

Dr. Gussino spoke in favor of the resolution, his grounds being that the dental profession was not fully represented; that if any interference were to be offered it about be by the profession of the city where the case occurred; and that the incis could not be so well known in so grave a matter, to this meaning, as to still it to context any official compine on the merity. snown in so grave a matter, to this meeting, as to entitle it to express any official comion on the merita. Dr. Genning referred to the reports of the last meeting in the morning papers, giving them credit for a fair statement thereof, naming especially Tas Faustus-USE's report as succinct and correct. He could not say so much for the report in The Evening Post, which was very full, but gave only one side of the meeting seems—which incest missayed somethings; for example, in making him (Dr. Gunning) go with the majority.

UNDELL and CLARKE called Dr. Gunning to

order. The question was on the resolution.

Dr. Gussing continued. He said much public opinion had been excited by this report in The Erraray Pest, which had been copied in several morning papers. Dr. G. referred to an editorial in The Post, which papers. Dr. G. referred to an editorial in The Post, which concerned the profession very much, as it deduced from the report in that paper that no lady, even in the presence of her husband, should take other from a dentist. He coincided to some extent, with the editorial; he thought that etner should not be used in many cases, under many circumstances, where it is at present.

Dr. Castle did not believe that hallucination was preciously by these

Dr. Castle did not believe that hallucination was produced by ether; at least to the extent stated by some; still he thought Dr. Beale innocent; be did not think it at all impertinent in the profession to appreach the Governor of Pennsylvania with their statements of facts. This course is constantly pursure in England, in cases where the Medical Profession believes that any member has been wrongly dealt with, either by juries or judges. He thought the more expedient course for the meeting would be, not to refer to the case of Dr. Beale but that he would be more benefitted by a statement of the experience of the members of the meeting, as to the effects of ether and chloreform.

In reply to a question from Dr. Gunning, Dr. Castle said his opinion was that after the effects of ether and chloreform had passed away, no hallucination therefrom remained on the mind.

Dr. Covill thought that neither this nor any other meeting could pronounce on the merits of Dr. Beal's

Dr. Covert, thought that neither this nor any other meeting could pronounce on the morits of Dr. Beal's case. He thought if any steps were to be taken by the profession they should begin in the city where the crime of which he was condemned was asserted to have taken place. If any vots to the effect of judging Dr. Beale's case were made, he would protest against his name being implicated.

Mr. Parmille saw many gentlemen present who had not been at the last meeting; he thought they should be heard in preference to the gentlemen who had occupied so much time then.

Dr. Haztitt agreed with Dr. Parmelee.

Dr. Prex moved to lay Dr. Ambler's resolution on the table.

Dr. Ambler hoped his resolution should not be

mismocratical. It was not meant to give as unfavorable expression as to the Beale case, but to say that this meeting should not touch it.

The resolution was laid on the table by 26 to 15.

A resolution restricting speakers to tou minutes,

A resolution was carried that those who were not present at the last meeting, shall first be allowed to give their experience on the effects of ether and chloroform.

Dr. Gunning said his statements at the last meeting the control ham fully reconted; indeed they had been

Dr. Gennino said his statements at the last modeling had not been fully reported; indeed they had been grossly misrepresented. He thought, for that reason, he should be allowed to explain himself this evening. The new members then proceeded to give their ex-Dr. ALLES had not had much experience in the

Dr. Allen had not had much experience in the matter. He never knew a putient under chloroform, less the power of resistance, without at the came time losing consciousness. He had never found difficulty in eispelling any delusion.

Dr. BLAISBELL had had considerable experience.

A patient, under amputation, thought his brother was present, and for weeks could not be disabused, al-though the brother was not present. He had known ladies to conceive themselves abused, and found it impossible to dispel the delusion. He thought none but a very intimate and reliable friend could remove

Dr. Beangle offered to read a letter from a lady in

On vote, it was allowed to be read; but Dr. GusNING asked if it was intended to be read to the mosting. The gentleman who brought it said it was not,
and that it was signed. The meeting, coasequently,
decided it should not be read.

Dr. Puthan read a letter from Dr. Henry Clark of
Newark, testifying that a patient was deluded into
believing that his tooth was being axtracted, when it
had not been touched. He also read an extract from
The Newark Advertiser giving an instance of delexion
under the influence of chleroform, in which the patient thought he had run a race.

Dr. Cootill, had not had so much experience as
some in chleroform. Ether had been given in the
Beals case—therefore it would be better to consider
it. The effects of the two are different—one exhibirates much more than the other. He had never seen
the indications stated as the last meating. It had
different effects on different persons, and on the same
persons at different times. He had given other to a
young leady, who became and duel and unconscious a
pain; yet, a low whisper which he addressed to the
attending physicing at the moment of extraction, was
fully understood by the lady, and afterward repeated.
He had rever rean any impropriety in any potent,
help or gentleman. He had seen what might he
called hallucination. He had given ether in certainly
more than twenty cases—could not say whether
in a bundered or five hundred. He had seen insensicalled failed handers are to all the hand given edges at whicher in a bundred or five hundred. He had seen insensibility to pain, yet at the same time consciousness of what was transpiring. Much depended on the amount of etherization—ether might be given till almost death was produced.

was produced.
Dr. CLARKE had seen ladies behave very foolishly, but found no p-rmanent delusion. He said Dr. Beale had been convicted on the testimony of one witness, and that witness irrational. He thought corroboration and that witness irrational. He thought corroboration should have been required. An attempt was being made to turn the mind and sense of the insetting a saissimercy to Beale, his wife and children, by some manhers of it; he himself had been applied to to that effect. He thought no one should be convicted of a serious crime on such evidence, and he cantioned the meeting against being drawn into a course injurious to Dr. Reals.

Dr. Beadell, had seen ladies under the influence of chloloform catch the cen'ist around the neck and hold him balf an hour, behaving very improperly. He thought the use of chloroform ought to be dis-

Dr. Genning said nothing could be further from the minds of the gentlemen, whose intentions he know, than to create a prejudice against Dr. Basle—they only wished for propriety of action on the part of the

FOSTER thought the Benle verdict was contrary Dr. Festere thought the Benle verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence. Dr. Beale did wrong it administering an anesthetic agent without an assistant. Dr. F. had administered etter to a young lady; there was determination of blood to the beat and other alarming symptoms; he was obliged to lay the lady on the floor (there being no sofa) and open her dress, in order to restore her. If any person had come in at the time, suspicion might easily have

come in at the time, suspicion might easily have fallen on him.

Dr. Gilman was not a dentist, but had given chloroform in obstetric cases; he had known defusions to casts, but never had found him permanent. He had found imensibility to pain co-caistent with consciousness; also, sensibility to pain where there was no consciousness. He had given chloroform in quantities to luil the most intense pains, but the effect was

the same.

Dr. Griswold had given ether to a strong man, Dr. Griswoth had given ether to a strong man, who exhibited the face and actions of the mariae. After the effects had passed off he said thought he had been in his dis lifery, and swearing at a man who was allowing his machinery to go wrong. He said he would have been sure of this did not the circumstances show him he was deluded. Dr. G. had given the rotern to a young lady, who threw her arms around his neck, drew his head down, and showed signs of affection. In another case a lady commenced throwing up her legs, &c. The skin is morbidly sensitive—a slight touch is felt as a blow.

Dr. Kingsley had bad very little constitute in

Dr. Kingster had bad very little experience in eiber or chioroform. He had never witnessed any of the peculiar excitements that had been mentioned; but he would be slow to believe testimony of what transpired while the witness was under an anasthetic.

but he would be slow to believe testimony of what transpired while the witness was under an anaethetic.

Dr. Marwin had generally seen chloroform produce intensibility, but not always. In one case a young lady became insensible, recovered, relapsed, and then showed signs of amorousnees. In another case a man made revelations which he would not have made in his servees. He then became violent, next wanted all his teeth extracted. He had nover heard such strings of oaths as he uttered. In another case a lady, in the presence of her physician, having taken chloroform in large quantities, screamed incessantly. She afterward explained that she thought her head was crushed between the hinges of a gate, that she was pounded, and then turned adrift among a herd of cattle who were horoing her to death. For several weeks, she said, on going to bed and closing her eyes, she saw the cattle and gate as if they were real; but of course she knew she was deluded.

Dr. Castle would like to have the word "halluci-matien," defined so that it might be understood.

be knew she was deluded.
Dr. Castle would like to have the word "halluci "nation" defined, so that it might be understood whether it was meant by it that the deception re-mained on the mind as an impression of a real occur

rence, to which the patient was ready to swear, as Miss Mudge cid. (No distinct answer obtained)

Dr. Bartow said a lady had supposed her dead child in her army; she said she would readily believe so, but that she knew it impossible.

Dr. Main related a case that occurred at Dr. Thayer's, No. 13 West Twenty-sind st. The patient on recovering, asked the 510 bill; he said he had won it on a bet, on running in the Hispodrome. Another thought he was riding, and had oversa and toddy. A Frenchman thought he mad been imprisoned and wanted ball Another man thought he had been to supper. In another case, a lady when single, always thought she was married and had a baby; now that she is married, and hos a heavy, she always thinks that she is single and not a mother. Another Indy thought she had been riding, get used, and took a limb. A boy thought he was faing. A lady thought she was putting on new shoes and stocking. A negro woman thought she was eating cakes. A lady thought she was planting flowers. A get although a rigid Catholic, denounced the priest, and called the religion a humburg.

Dr. Root had often given choloform; never saw

she was planting flowers. A girl although a rigid Catholic, denounced the priest, and called the religion a humbur.

Dr. Root had often given choloform; never saw any indecorous conduct, save in one instance, and that could not be called precisely indecorous. Hallucinations always vanish when the person becomes conscious. The idea that chloroform acts specifically on the genital organs he did not believe.

Dr. J. B. Ruch knew a lady to whom ether was administered in the presence of her brother. She had beautiful heir, and she (erroneously) supposed her brother, who had asked her for some, plucked out some. She persists in the delusion to this day. Dr. Rich elways knew unconsciousness to precede less of muscular strength. He thought it strange that there had been no evidence sfiered of gentlemen being annively excited by anestnetics—all the cases related had been of ladies.

Dr. J. W. Surra, of Brooklyn bad used ether considerably. The effects differ in many cases from those of chloroform; ether excites much more; coloroform is more easily controlled. A very athletic man, under other, made puglifistic manifestations; attempted to strike Dr. S.; then struck the wall very violently—whereon the other disappeared. A lady thought herself a flower-garden, and said she could not be personded to the centrary had she not found herself, on recovering, in the ductor's office. Had the attending circumstances permitted the possibility of the hallucination being true, the lady four d herself, on recovering, in the ductor's office. Had the attending circumstances permitted the possibility of the hallucination being true, the lady would have believed it an actual occurrence. As to rermanency, a man thought he had been in hell; the idea continued to haust him, and did to the last mement Pr. S. knew him. It was the only point on which he was in-sace. His mind was so disturbed that he lost his business. He was put in the New-York Hospital; on being taken out the delusion centinued for a year, i. e., to the latest time Dr. S. heard of him. Dr. S. had given it to three patients, and the effects always varied. In one case, a lady left the char in a will state, and used obscene and profuse language: she rushed from one room to another, and into the hall. Dr. S.'s partner. Dr. Bridges, had related to him a case in which the sexual organs were Dr. S.'s partner. Dr. Bridges, had related to him a case in which the sexual organs were excited. He did not believe this to be a specific effect; but, in some cases, the effect was produced. No sober man would bring in the Benle verdict. To bring in such a verdict, and then recommend to mercy, showed the Jury to be insome or drank. New-York shall not wait for Phillicholm in coming to the aid of Dr. Benle. Dr. S. thought the best course for and of Dr. Reale. Dr. S. thought the desire ourse for the meeting was, morely to give their experience. Individuals might sign a petition if they pleased. Dr. Smiley had used etter in about fifty cases: had found pugnacity produced. A married lady, under chloroform, threw her arms round his neck, declaring she had loved him for years;

round his reck, declaring she had loved him for years, and showed signs of the utmost possible excite next, meatal and physical. Another married lady had teeth extracted under chloroform; same night she went from her house in her night clothes, and mingled with the crowd at a fire.

Dr. Safrin [J. W.], mentioned another case, in which a lady had been excited to the utmest possible degree. The same lady has been turown into a habit of meiancholy foreboding by the use of chloroform. He corroborated Dr. Rich in saying that less of consciousness always procedes loss of muscular power.

Dr. Loan had given ether in fifty cases; never saw any display of amilyoness; custlement was produced.

aciousness always procedes loss of musualar power.

br. Lond had given ether in fifty cases: never saw
soy display of amitiveness; cavitement was produced
of other kinds, also delusions. Surgeons had assured
him there was no injury in using other.

Dr. Bundell, offered a resolution, declaring that
the physicians, surgeons and deatists present would
not believe a witness who was under the influence of
ether or chloroform, when the facts sworn to took
place, unless corroborated by other testimany.

Dr. Anners offered a substitute, declaring that the
meeting did not consider any expression of collective
option expecient at the time.

Dr. Gunning bad spoken so much, he would now speak
instead of Dr G. Toe able report which Dr. Gunning had assailed, Dr. P. thought should not be passed
over without commendation.

Dr. Gunning had spoken so much, and spoke against
Dr. Burcell's resolution, on the ground that a surgeon, professor in the College, had told the meeting
that uncersciounces was not produced by either.

Dr. Paranter did not desire any resolution; all he
desired was a well-worded petition to the Governor
of Pennsylvania. He had found that the ideas inmediately previous in the mind formed the subject of
the desirion. He believed Miss Madge was as intro-

of Pennsylvania. He had found that the ideas inmediately previous in the mind formed the subject of
the delucion. He believed Miss Mudge was as innocent and virtuous girl; but that being alone with Dr.
Beale, suggested the idea, which other turned into a impression of reality. As an illustration, a boy was
assured chloreform would not have her; he said he
did not believe it, and if he found himself descrive,
he would pitch into the doctor. The chloreform was
applied, and he keep his word. A young lady who
had the impression that she would be kept still, but
would feel pain, realized these anticipations under
the drug. A lady, in childbirth, thought she was
wandering in a delightful country, was weavy, and
eat down and laid her bundle at the door of a cottage.
Dr. P. thought Dr. Besic innocent.

Dr. P. thought Dr. Beale innocent.

The Chain said if a resolution were passed, the consequence would be that a remount more would be get up, because so many members of the meeting

were opposed to any resolution.

Several members upone for and against the resolu-tion, and a petition which Dr. Burdell had in readi-

A motion to adjourn was carried without any disposition being made of Dr. Burdell's resolution or Dr. Ambier's substitute.

Several signatures were affixed to the petition.

FIRES.

About \$\ \] o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the three-stery brick building No 117 Warren-st, occupied by Mr. T Traobagan, agant of Eccleston & Mix, Albany Ale Manufacturers.

The lower pertion of the building was stored with barrels of ale, and the second and third stories with have and feed, belonging to Mr. Brinkerhoff.

The fire originated in the second story, but how or in what manner, is as yet unknown, although strong suspicions are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary. The farm was promptly given, to which

suspicious are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary. The alarm was promptly given, to which the firemen as promptly responded, but before they could get any water into the building the firms had communicated to the third story. The firemen labored with great energy, but before they could subdue the firmes the upper portion of the building was nearly destroyed, together with the large quantity of hay stored therein.

The agent being absent we could not secretain the loss or insurances. The adjoining building, No. 115,

The agent being about the adjoining building, No. 115, occupied by Birbeck & Crabbe, proprietors of the Warren Iron Foundry, escaped without injury. The stock of Mersrs. Bunn & Herder, wholessie greers, occupants of the building No. 113 Warrenst, extending through to No. 29 Marray-st., was damist, extending through to No. 29 Marray-st., was damist.

st, extending through to No. 99 Murray st., was damaged by water to the amount of about \$1,000. Insured in the living New-Amsterdam, Park and Marchants' Insurance Companies.

The steek and machinery of Mesers, Stirling, Walton & Co., condial distillers, occupants of No. 119, was also damaged by water to the amount of between \$2.500 and \$3,000. Insured in the Greenwich, Irving, and Firemen's Insuran a Companies.

The rear of the buildings on Murray st. in the vicinity of the fire, sustained some little damage by water. Had this fire occurred at a later hour of the night it would doubtless have proved very destructive in its results.

N. YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS

GOV. CLARK -The editor of The Syracuse Star, sho recently passed a day at Canandaigus, where he

who recently passed a day at Canandaigus, where he was weather-bound, relates the following:

"During the fortnight after election, when the people of the whole State were anniously endeavering to ascertain the result, Myron H. Glark was in his store waiting upon his customers from day to day as calmly and sharply as ever. Behind his counter he attended to sixpenny calls as promptly as any of the clerks, and telegraphic dispatches, delivared to him hourly, elicited only a glance and a pleasant thank you."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.

Sevastopol not yet Taken! THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

CUNARD STEAMERS TAKEN UP.

FLOUR AND GRAIN LOWER.

COTTON DEPRESSED. CONSOLS, 91 3-4.

Dates: London, Nov. 22: Paris, Nov. 21

By the arrival, at 1 o'clock this merning, of the United States Mail steamship Union, Capt. Adams, we have dates from Havre of the 21st, Southampton and London to the 22d ult.

Tuesday, Nov. 28, at noon, lat. 470 10', lon. 300 49', parsed the ship Pampero, of St. Johns, abanioued, with rudder gone and water-logged, apparently lumber-loaded. The London Times of the 20th, reports the safe arrival of the erew, they having abandoned

her on the 2d of November.

Friday, Dec 1, at 6 P. M., lat. 460, lon. 450 20', spoke the ship Victoria, from Liverpool for New-

Thursday, Dec. 7, 3 P. M.-Fell in, off Nantucket, with schooner Helen Maud, of Habfax, from Fal-month, Jam., loaded with fruit for New-York, reports having experienced heavy weather; had been out 35 days and was short of provisions, with which we supplied her.

The Union experienced very heavy weather the

last four or five days.

The U. S. Mail steemer Washington, Capt. Cavondy, arrived off Cowes, on her way to Bremen, on

The Cunerd steamer Niagara, from Boston and Helifax, resched Liverpool the same day.

The Pacific arrived at Liverp ol at 2 A. M. on the Mr. Lewis Cass, the U. S. Charge d'Affaires to the Court of Rome, had an audience of the Pope on the 10th, in which he delivered new letters of credence

raising him to the rank of Resident Minister at Rome. The Corn Market at Mark lane on the 20th was less buoyant, and Wheat could not be cleared off, although offered at an abatement of 2/ P quarter. Lit tle was done in foreign Wheat. Flour moved off slowly, and American barrele were rather lower. Barley 2/ lower, and Oats 6d. to 1/.

At the Liverpool Corn Market Wheat was difficult to sell at 3d. to 4d. P 70 lb, decline. Indian Corn.

The reports from the English Manufacturing Districts show a continued tendency to inactivity and caution. At Manchester the demand was less than the supply, and prices were lower. At Birmingham, in the Iron market, although quotations were nomi-nally unaltered, purchases could in some cases be nade on reduced terms. Orders from the United States were increased. At Nottingham there was rather less depression. The Woolen Districts were

less satisfactory. The Irish Linen market was better. The Money market in London was unchanged. Cossons had improved to 914. Turkish Schir was

also better, of ill discount.

Liverpool Corros market flat-prices in favor of the buyer on the 20th, when the sales amounted to 6,000 bales. Sales on the 21st, 5,000 bales.

THE WAR.

The dispatch of reinforcements to the seat of war continued without intermission. Every available steamship was taken up by the Government for the purpose; and it is stated in The London Times that the British Government is now paying at the rate of three nillions sterling per annum for the charter of steamers alone, beside the cost of fuel. The Ningara and Arabia having been taken up by the Government, the Cunard Company had issued a notice that no ves sel belonging to their line would leave Liverpool till the 9th December, after which date the communication would be every alternate Saturday. The Collins line was to change their days of saiting after the departure of the steamer of 19th Nov. from Wednesday to Saturday, in order that the commerce of both sides of the Atlantic might be inconvenienced as little as possible. The West India and Brazilian lines of mul steamers were also to be temporarily interrupted.

The British War Office has issued a circular calling upon all the embodied and disembodied militia to gi as many volunteers as possible to the regiments of guards and the line, and to the Royal marines.

The alarm in England seemed to be subsiding as to the position of the allied armies in the Crimes, which, with the reenforcements arriving, were deemed suffi-ciently strong to carry out the object of the campaign successfully. A winter campaign in the Crimea will evidently take place, and wooden barracks for 20,000 men were being shipped by the British Government. A dispatch from Balaklava of the 7th November,

received via Vienna, states that redufercements for the allies were arriving at the rate of 1,000 men daily. and they were overjayed at the arrival of the anxiously expected detachments. Both armies had completed their third parallels, which were connected together by means of a trench. The allies we obliged to form counter-mines. The miner town was strongly barricaded.

The Russian news states that the allies having received considerable reenforcements on the 6th, 7th and 8th, made a demonstration against the left flank of the Russians: the latter retired from the plateau to the right bank of the Chernaya. Futeen thousand men of the garrison of Kicheneff

had marched to Odessa. Prince Pashkiewitch had ordered another corps of 20,000 men to the Crimes.

A dispatch from Prince Menchikoff, dated Sevastopol, Nov. 12, states that at that date tre bombardment continued. The allies (he says) had not advanced in their operations since the 5th, and were still fortifying their lines in the rear of Balaklava. Gen. Liprandi was wounded on the 5th.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN. MARSZILLES, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854. The Telemaque arrived this morning at 5 A. M.,

and the Government messenger, with dispatches, left by the 5 o'clock train for Paris. The dates from Constantinople are of the 10th. On the morning of the 5th the Russians, 35,000 strong, attacked the right of the English positions, toward Inkermann. The English batteries were taken and retaken several times At noon the Russians made a sorte from Sevastopol against the French positions, but were repulsed. The Russians were also ultimately repulsed toward Inhermann, after a bloody battle, which lasted eight hours. Their less was 9,000 killed and wounded. The English loss was also great. Four Generals-Catheart, Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens-were killed, and four wounded-Brown, Bentinck, Baller, and Adams. Thirty-eight English officers were killed, ninety-six wounded, and two were missing. 442 rank and file were killed, 1,760 wounded, and 150 missing. The French had one General killed, two wounded, fourteen officers killed, and twenty-one wounded. The English Guards alone lost twenty of ficers. The Russians fired on our wounded, as well as on the detachments who were sent out to bury the dead on the 7th. General Canrobert was wounded.

The Russians are pouring in large masses from the north. We require further reinforcements instanty.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1854. The Moniteur announces that, according to a telegraphic dispatch received by the Telemaque, Gen. camp in order to rest re his health. The Prince had been very ill. and the fatigues of the battle of luxerwould be recovered sufficiently to share in the decisive

attack against Sevastopel.
In confirming the intelligence of the battle Inkermann, Gen. Caurebert states that the battle was most obstinute and bloody, and that the Russian

less was enormous.

Everything was ready for the assault, but the allies had determined to postpone it till the arrival of fresh

The following articles are from yesterday's Moni-The following articles are from yesterday's Moniteur. A letter from Pera, dated Nev. 10, says:

"The reinfercements which arrive are promptly expedited to the Crimea. The Napoleon has taken on board 2000 men, who arrived in merchant vessels, and sailed on the 7th for Sey-satopul, as well as the Sané, which brought 1,100 men from Africs. The Mayran Brigade is in the Bosphorus, on board the Asmodes, the Chaptal, and the Salon, which are replenishing their coals, in order to enter the Black Sea. The entrance of two other vessels with troops is signalled. The Suffren has safely arrived before Constantinople."

is signalled. The Suffren has safely arrive i before Constantinople."

The Journal de Constantinople contains the follow-

The Journal de Constantinope Cantains the follow-ling account of the victory of Inkermann:

"Early on the morning of the 5th a Russian army, about 40,000 strong, of whom 30,000 men consisted of reinforcements which arrived on the preceding even-ing, under the command of Gen. Dannenburg and the Grand Dukes Michael and Alexander, printing by an intense fog, marched upon Insermann to the attreme limit of the English army, and attacked them vigor-General Catheart assembled about 8,000 men,

onely,

"General Cathcart assembled about 8,000 men, whom he opposed to the Russians, and for more than two hours this handful of brave soldiers had been struggling with the most berole intrepidity against an army so superior is number, when the French trougs arrived in all haste, and, joining themselves to the English with an admirable spirit of fraternusation, opposed to the enemy a body of about 3,000 men, who charged the Russian masses one against five, and repulsed them with the most irrestitible impetuosity.

"The Monte brigade arrived soon afterward, and its arrival complete the rout of the Russians, who retired in disorder about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"During this engagement, 8,000 men of the garrison of Sevastopol made a sortic, and attacked some companies who supported the French lines, which were not more than 100 metres from the place.

"General de Lournel went immediately with a few battalions to the assistance of these companies, who sustained the attack with intreplidity, repulsed the Russians, and, forcing them to take flight pursued them to witkin 20 paces of the Quarantine Battery. At that point a serious wound forced him to step, and the Russians were sushed to take refuge in the place.

"In these two affairs the Russians, in killed and wounded, but the services of more than 10,000 men. The less of the allied armies amounts to about 3,000 men in killed and wounded.

The French accounts state that everything was

en in killed and wounced."

The French accounts state that everything was

prepared for the assault, but the allies had determined to postpone it till the arrival of recof recements. Prince Napoleon had left the camp, owing to the

The Duke of Cambridge was slightly wounded. A dispatch from Vienna states that the Russian Envey Gorchakoff has intimated to the Austrian Cabinet that Russia is willing to negotiate a peace on the ba-

sis of the four guaranteed conditions.

Lord Raglan has been raised to the rank of Field-

Lord Palmerston had arrived in Paris, and had daily interviews with the Emperor Louis Napoleon. Lord Dudley Staart died at Stockholm on the 17th

A dispatch from Hamburg states that a Russian squadron of 14 war-steamers made a reconneisance as far as Degoe without encountering any war ships of the allies. The main body of the British fleet was at Kiel on

the 20th.

The Postrie publishes the following telegraphic dispetch, dates Hamburg, the 19th inst.: "The official bulletin of the battle of the 5th has arrived at St." Petersburg. Prince Mentchisoff amounces that "the Russians has 3,500 soldiers and 100 officers "womaced. The number of killed was not exactly "known. Gen. Solmonoff, who was dangerously "wounded during the action, survived only a short.

THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL. The fellowing is the account of the victory at In kermenn given in the Journal de Constantinople :

kermenn given in the Journal de Constantinople:

"Very early on the morning of the 5th, a Russian army nearly 40,000 strong, 30,000 of whom consisted of recinforcements that had arrived the previous evaning, under the command of Gen. Dannenberg and the Grand Dukes Michael and Alexander, taking advantage of an extremely thick fog, marched to Inkermenn against the extreme limits of the English, and attacked them vigorously. General Carbeart collected about \$0.000 men, with whom he opposed the Russians, and for more than two hours this handful of gallant tellows fought with the most heroic intropidity against an army numerically so superior, when French troops strived in all baste, and joining the English, with an admirable spirit of fraternization, opposed the abouty with a corps of about 3,000 men, who charged the Russian columns, driving them back with the most irresistible impetuosity. Monet's brigade came up soon after, and its arrival completed the rout of the Russians, who retreated in disorder about \$4,000 che in the afternoon. During this pleted the rout of the Russians, who retreated in disorder about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During this
ergagement 8 000 men of the garrison of Sevastopol
made a sortie, and attacked a few companies supporting
the French lives, that are not more than 100 metres
from the place. Gen, de Lourmel advanced immediately with a few bett alions to aid those companies,
who were intrepidly sustaining the attack. He repuised the Russians, and, putting them to dight, pursed them to within twenty paces off the Quarantine
bastion. There a very severe wound compelled him
to halt, and the Russians were able to take refuge in
the place. In these two affairs the Russians have
lead more than 10 000 men put hors de combat in
cluding both the killed and the wounded. The bose
of the alited armic's in killed and wounded amounts
to about 3,000 men."

The Vienna military journal, called the Soldater
Freusd, which from the commencement of the war
has been well supplied with Russian intelligence,
publishes a letter describing the battle of November
communicated by a Russian officer. In this letter,
which we subjoin, the reason given for the attack
will be noticed as combining with its failure to show

publishes a letter describing the nattle of November 5, communicated by a Russian officer. In this letter, which we subjoin, the reason given for the attack will be noticed as combining with its failure to show that the enemy is not blind to the steady progress of the siege openations. The following is the letter:

"The progress of the siege works, and the arrival of part of the reinforcement of the allies, caused Prince Menchikoff to determine on industrialing a more important demonstration expires the besigers, and especially against their right wing, composed of English troops. As far as is at present known, the Russian attack was combined in this way; while two strong services were directed against the besigers of No. a battery and of the Faabourg of the Marine, two divisions of infantry were to ascend the sterile table-land to the north-east, and menace the right fairly of the English corps. This movement was to be supported by a demonstration of Librardi, who continued to hold the position be occupied on the 25th. On the 5th at day break, the attack commenced. The column which left bastom No. 5 penetrated into the French batteries at the Cemetery and spiked 18 guns. The sorile from the Marine Fabourg had the san e success; a battery was taken and its guns were spiked. In the meantime the division of Gen. Soimonoff errived on the table land to the north-east and repuised the English. Fresh English troops, and the division of General Bosquet which has hastened up, could not stop the Russians, and they reached the English, comp. There the combat recommenced and was sustained on both sides with the sane animosity and the easne courage. Unfortunately a Russian division, delayed probably by the difficulties of the ground, did not arrive on the field of battle at the required moment. The combat was un interrupted: General Soimwooff was killed, and his division retired to its first position. This movement terminated the battle on the right wing of the allies; they did not pursue the Russians, to series No. 6 bast tery, and endeavored, by a bold coup-dessara, to serze No. 6 bastion, but it was repulsed. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael took a glorious part in the battle, and fraternally shared with their comrades the glory of this murderous combat.

SPAIN.

The chief question of political interest is the futuro-presidency of the Cortes, the infirmities of the aged Gen. San Miguel not permitting him to bear the fatigues of the office. Some friends of Espareto entertain the project of electing him, either thus to

designate him more clearly as the favorite, and thus indirectly to propose him as chief of the new ministry, or to give him a post of influence against a possible new ministry from which he should be left out. But this can lead to nothing. Again, General Dulce is spoken of, but although many mostings have been hold, he does not seem to be a promising candidate. The man who univers most chances of surverse is M. Medow, a leader of the pure Progressists. He would be opposed by the ultrus of his purty, but, on the other hand, a large number of Moderadou, despairing of the success of their own party, would support him.

on the other hand, a large number of Moderados, despairing of the success of their own party, would support him.

Later accounts from the Provinces represent that the Carlists had got up numerous conspiracies. In Navarre they are particularly scrive. In that Province their partisans are very numerous, and among them are about 600 officers, who have always refused to recognize the throne of Queen Isabella. We read to recognize the throne of Queen Isabella. We read to recognize the throne of Queen Isabella. We read to recognize the throne of Queen Isabella. We read to recognize the throne of Queen Isabella. We read to recognize the throne of Queen Isabella and the support the candidate for the Presidency who may be proposed by the Duko de la Victoria, also to screen the monarchy, and not to combat Isabella II. The most perfect harmony continues to prevail between Generals Espartero and O Donnell. The Minister of Finance, a nong other savings, proposes to demand from the Cortes the reduction of all salaries above 12,000 reads [2,000 frances. General Espartero is in favor of a Senate consisting of Sonators nominated for life. Some Carlist officers have left Macrid with the view of forming querilias."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following is from The Times' Bombay corres

The following is from The Times' Bombay correspondent's letter, dated October 14:

"Dispatches from Mr. P. Thomas, the British Charge'd Affairs at Teheran, to the Home Government have arrived at Bombay, under a flying seal, Mr. Thomson confirms the report lourrent during the lest four months) of the capture by a Russian force of Tashkend, a town on the Upper Jaxaries, a little north of Kokan an Samarkand. I have also private letters from an officer at Cashmere to the same effect, and the report is comfirmed from Cabul, and directly by merchants from Kokan. The transian forces are established on the Lower Orns and Upper Jaxaries is now an historical fact, as certainly seccrtained as the presence of the Austrians in Wallachia. Nothing is known restring the constitution or strength of the Russian forces at Urghenoj or Tashkend; they are probably composed, like the greater portion of the army of Cascasus, of "provincial corps" mercely officered by Russians, but they are evicently stronger than any force that either the Khivans or Usbecks have been hitherto able to bring against them. Kokan is celebrated in Indian history as the birth-place and parrimony of the Emperor Baber. A few years one Kokan was twaded by Nussirodia, the feroclous Ameer of Bokhara, who took the capital, put the Khan and all his family to death, and "an" excel the country. There our information stope regarding the recent history of the Principality, but it has apparently recovered its independence.

"It is reported and generally believed that the Saharada of Kokan has arrrived at Peshawur to ask the assistance of the British Government against the Russians.

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A letter in The Times gives the following account

Sanabana of the British Government against the Russians.

A letter in The Times gives the following account of Russian intrigues in Central Asia:

Ali, Khan of that country, (Kokan.) was, I am given to understand by Tartar authorities, a virtuous young man, as beautiful as the foll moon; but Russian accounts agree in styling him an unprincipled raffian. At the death of his father, he succeeded to the Khandoun, and took unto himself his father's youngest wife. This proceeding not being sanctioned by the Mohammedan law in those parts, the Khan of Bokhara, whose power always influenced the councils of the neighboring State, wrote to desire that Ali would put her away. This, however, he refused to do; so the Khan of Bokhara brought against him an army of 25,000 men, and, having fought seven days, conquered, and slew him and all bis house. An uncle or Ali, however, escaped the massacre, and afterward retook the country from the Bokharian monarch, and it was still at the time my note was mare, 1848, the Khandoun of Kokan. Tazkkend is a town formerly famous for its large manufacture of cotton goods, and the experts thence to Russia were very considerable; but of Isto years, since cotton has been largely imported through St. Petersburg, and the Emperor has patronized the establishment of cotton factories at the two capitals, very little of the manufactured article is exported from Kokan, and of the raw material not more than one-fourth that quantity which is imported through St. Petersburg. Bokhara produces, I believ a considerable portion of the coston manufactured at Taskkend, and also some silk which is made up there into stuffs of inferior, but curious quality. My informant, a Bokharan, told me there was more than one Englishman amployed in the cotton-factories of Tashkend. The Loke Balkash is the authorized southern limit of the Russian tributary limits chein southward to the river Nyr-Daria. Upper Janntee of your correspondent—is extended the beautifut country of Kokan, of which the principal towns of this knadom

is the principality, and Bokbara the roling State. When in Siberia an efficer of the Russian staff informed me that the whole country as far as Bokhara had been surveyed by his corps before my arrival, in 1848; Anglice, I suppose, observations had been taken for a future advance of the frontier in that direction. The country they found very thinly populated, and only occasionally met with obstructions, which they soon succeeded in overconning. The Syr-Daria flows into the Aral at its santern point; the Amon-Daria, on which Khiva is situated, enters that sea at its southern angle. Unloubtedly, Kekan would be a great nequisition to Siberia, as the whole country slopes to the south, and is very fertile where irrigated.

From The Times Correspondent

where irrigated.

From The Times Correspondent
Hows Kong, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1854.
The mail of the 9th of August arrived here on the 19th inst.—one of the quickest passages on record.
We have but meager news to report this mail. The principal matter of interest is the departure, since the 11th ult. of the three Plenipotentiaries for Shanghai—His Excellency Sir John Bowring, and Mens Reurbillen in Her Majesty's steamer Ratther, on the 16th, and His Excellency Mr. McLane, in the Powlattan, on the 20th. The arrangement of the duty question, and the revision of the fresty, it is said, will occupy their immediate attention. Any attempt to proceed to the Pelho will be attended with loss of time and difficulty, owing to the north-east mensors having set in.

mensoen having set in.
Political affairs at Canton have again assumed a threatening aspect. The rebels are in force a little distance from the city, and fighting is going forward, and also down the river. Fashan continues in posand also down the river. Fashan continues in pos-session of the rebels. There appears no prospects of amendment in the present state of affairs.

Test do not come.

Amendment in the present state of affairs.

There is no trade except in rice. Tess do not come down, and the two vessels I saing find difficulty in completing their cargoes. Piracies on the river are frequent, and the mail bost was selected a few days ago and oil the letters carried off.

Our dates from Shamphal are of the 19th instant. We have no news of a political nature to report. Shipments of tea and silk are going forward, and the latter is advancing in price. No demand for imports. Freights are failing from an over-supply of shipping.

Our dates from Shanges (We have no news of a political nature to report. Shipments of tea and sitk are going forward, and the latter is advancing in price. No demand for imports. Freights are falling from an over-supply of shipping. Nothing heard of the British Admiral since he sailed from Woosung on the 20th, supposed for Japan, and no reports about the Russian squadron.

We learn from Amoy, under date the 21st inst., that the insurgents were collecting near there. The Government had lately been successful in dispersing a body of them in the interior. Trade was going on actively, and the city was quiet.

Around Namoa the rebels were in force, harrasing the town and the small villages in the neighborhood. Pirates are swarming and very bold on the coast, and no attempt made to keep them down. A merchant ship of 400 tuns, bound to Foochow, was recently attacked three times by them, and secaped by cently attacked three times by them, and secaped by running before the wind. There is constant apprehension of some fearful tragedy taking place.

In harbor Her Majesty's thip Spartan and United States alsoop Maccelonian. At Canton, Her Majesty's states alsoop Maccelonian. At Canton, Her Majesty's states steamer Quoen. At Macao, His Faithful Majesty's corvette Dom Jeas L. At Foochow, Her Majesty's pig Bittern, and surveying achooner Saracen. At Shanghai, Her Majesty's steamer John Hancock, sloop J. P. Kannedy, sloop Vandalia, and schooner F. Cooper; His Imperial Prench Majesty's steamer Colbert and frigate La Jeane d'Arc.